BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXXI. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1893. NO. 1,596.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

Published by

R. M. & A. C. FOLGER

Every Saturday Evening.

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For three months	1 00

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WAR IN EUROPE.

The Present Armed Peace Cannot Long Endure.

In the Opinion of a Noted Press Correspondent the German Emperor is a Menace—The General Outlook.

Whether there will speedily be a war in Europe is a question that no one can answer, or rather one in regard to which no answer is worth the paper on which it is written, says Henry Labouchere in the North American Review. At no period since the era of the great Napoleon have there been such vast armies in Europe, and either the continental powers must reduce their forces or they will soon, one and all, be ruined. The richest country is France, but there the taxation is enormous. Both Austria and Germany are comparatively poor; Russia's credit is only maintained by the French being ready to buy its bonds; Italy is practically bankrupt already, and, notwithstanding this, all these countries are engaged in an insane struggle to compete with each other in amassing the material to wage a successful war.

If war does occur it will not in all probability be entered into of deliberate design. Some foolish word will be spoken; this will lead to farther words. The passions will come into play, troops will be advanced to the respective frontiers of two states, then there will be a collision, and the whole of the continent will be in flames. One thing is certain: the present "armed peace" cannot eternally exist. Either the continent must bring it to an end by war or by reverting to a real peace policy. Were there a conflict between France and Russia on one side, and Austria, Germany and Italy on the other, it is by no means certain that the latter would come out the victors. The French army is thoroughly reorganized, and the French soldiers, when properly commanded, are the best on the continent. Russia has an endless reserve from which to draw soldiers, and the Russians have more staying power than the Germans. On the other hand, if we are to judge by experience, the Austrians and the Italians make but poor soldiers, and the Germans, although probably their armies are more perfect, viewed as military machines, than any other Europe, have lost many more battles than they have won, and one serious reverse would lead to the disintegration of the new German empire.

The most dangerous man to the European peace is the German emperor. He is a crack-brained Prussian lieutenant, and an emperor by the irony of fate. His grandfather was under the delusion that he was the viceregent of Providence as regards Germany; in this youth the illusion has taken the form that he is placed by Providence on the German throne to regulate not only the affairs of that country, but of the entire world. He is flighty and unstable to an extraordinary degree. His idea of peace is that it should be a German peace imposed upon Europe. He seldom makes a speech without announcing that he will "smash" all who decline to accept his views, and at any moment he is capable of translating his words into deeds and dragging those who have been silly enough to become his allies into war.

The French will never permanently accept the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, but they are not likely to precipitate a struggle for the reacquisition of these provinces without the aid of some other power, and the only power likely to help them is Russia. But the czar himself is so strongly disposed to peace that he would hesitate long before embroiling Europe in war with France as his ally. The Franco-Russian understanding, however, will probably lead the German emperor to eschew all thought of setting out on a march to Paris in order to prevent France from becoming as strong as she formerly was; indeed, the moment when such an expedition was possible has passed away. Austria, moreover, although she may have joined the triple alliance, will always discourage a resort to arms, and in Italy there is growing up so strong a feeling against the country being a party to this alliance, that it is doubtful whether any Italian minister could give effect to its stipulations, all the more since the Italians have realized that they will obtain no material support from us. Although, therefore, armed to the teeth, any continental power dreads war, not exactly knowing what may come of it. There are, however, so many "questions" in Europe; there is such rivalry and hatred between the continental powers—there are so many real causes for difference; the strain is so great, and the cost of huge armaments so enormous that it is difficult to believe that some spark will not before long set this magazine of combustion on fire.

The Way They Wash in Japan.

Washing was and is still done in Japan by getting into a boat and letting the garment drag after the boat by a long string. It is an economical habit of traveling Japs to get a large amount of washing thus accomplished by a steamboat excursion, and has given rise to the story that they travel to wash up once a year. They have no instinct for laundry work, like the Chinese, and think it complete when the soap is in the garment, and will not wring it out. Salt water washes to their taste just as well as fresh.

A FIERCE BATTLE WITH GEESE.

Peculiar Experience of a Tioga Mushroom Hunter.

An interesting and rather peculiar battle, says the Philadelphia Times, was witnessed the other morning by a number of persons who were driving along the old summer road, in the Twenty-eighth ward. In a field lying on the north side of the old thoroughfare and east of Harris' Bellevue truck farm an aged German was gathering mushrooms, and while peering about the pasture for the toothsome fungi, in a stooping attitude, a flock of "Gander hill" geese strutted under a post and rail fence from a neighboring pond and marched with their necks extended at full length toward the stranger, who at first paid no attention to their hissing, but continued every now and again to reach down and pick a mushroom.

He soon learned to his sorrow that the geese were considerably above the average flock for bold persistency and determined fight. One old gander acted as leader, and, after marshaling his forces into position, led on to the fight by boldly attacking the intruder and striking him a stunning blow on the nose. Before he could recover from the effect two of the geese, one from each side, flew at his face, each taking hold of an ear and holding on with bull-dog tenacity, while they battered his head and face with their clipped wings.

The sharp points of the cut feather stems brought the blood from his cheeks and forehead at every flap. He jumped and pranced around like mad, wildly gesticulating and muttering cries and curses in German.

Two others of his feathery assailants flew upon his back and began pecking him on the head and neck, while the others took hold upon the legs of his trousers and his coat tails and tugged till they fairly dragged him to a swampy part of the field, where one of poor fellow's feet sank in the slippery mud and he fell backward in the slime. A man in one of the passing wagons hurried to his assistance, armed with a bean pole snatched from the truck gardens. He arrived just in time to prevent the enraged geese from killing their victim.

Even the blows from the tough cedar bean pole for a time had no effect on the geese, and it was not until five of them, with their necks broken, lay quivering on the grass that the poor old German, his face covered with blood and his clothing with mud, could be delivered.

He was led out to the old Summer road, placed in the wagon, and kindly driven to his home in Tioga. The only reason that can be given for the unusual behavior of the geese is that a ragpicker who resembled the German in appearance about a week ago carried away several goslings that belonged to one of the geese.

PROGRESS IN RAILWAY BUILDING

Advance Made in the United States and Great Britain.

Great Britain and Ireland have now about 20,000 miles of railways, of which a little over one-half are double tracked. Their capital stock and debt amount to the enormous sum of $900,-000,000. The net earnings were last year a little over 4 per cent. of the capital invested and the gross earnings were for last year almost $410,000,000.

The railway system of the United Kingdom is practically finished, says the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph. Nothing in the way of new railroad construction is going on worth mentioning. A little over 100 miles of new road were added, and a part of this was an exceptional matter. The picture presented in these few figures is that of a finished country, fully developed in all parts and resources.

Now turn to the United States. Our mileage now amounts to 171,000 miles, more than eight times as large as that of Great Britain. The gross earnings last year amounted to over a thousand millions of dollars. During this time there were railroads of a total length of nearly 4,000 miles constructed. In other words, every three or four years we build as many miles of railroad as the total number that suffices the English, Scotch and Irish people.

And the American task is not done by any means. The growth along existing lines can well be imagined when it is considered that the English railways serve a population of 33,000,000, or one mile for every 1,900 inhabitants, while our 170,000 miles serve for 60,000,000 of people, or one mile for 360 inhabitants.

Jamaica's Tropical Plants.

One of the finest displays of large sized specimens of tropical plants which will be shown at the exposition will come from Jamaica. Col. C. J. Ward, the special commissioner from that country, has been one of the most enthusiastic commissioners in the interest of the fair, and has been unceasing in his efforts to have his country properly represented. The flora of the island is as rich and varied as any of the tropical islands of the world, and naturally the plants and fruits will be of first importance in its exhibits. At an early date the extensive botanical gardens were established and put in charge of well trained Englishmen, who are not only experienced botanists, but experts in the knowledge of propagating and growing plants. Fortunately for the department of horticulture, the plants have had special preparation for distant shipment, and Col. Ward has arranged with the steamship companies to transport them to American ports this summer.

FOUND IN A DREAM.

The Strange Story of the Discovery of an Arizona Gold Mine.

In His Sleep a Kansas Farmer Locates a Lost Brother and a Rich Claim and Has the Vision Materialize.

One of the most peculiar freaks of psychological phenomena ever brought to light has just culminated near Phoenix, Arizona. In 1859 two brothers, A. B. and Luther Ellett, lived in Nemaha county, Kansas. Luther chose the part of the wanderer and went west, presumably to Colorado, and nothing more was heard of him except vague reports that he had been killed by Indians. The war came and A. B. Ellett served four years in the union army, coming out in 1865 completely broken in health. He returned to Kansas and settled down on his farm near Sabetha, where he remained until recently. He accepted rumor as truth and, not getting any letters from the brother, regarded him as dead. In 1889 he was afflicted by the breaking out of an old wound and was confined to his room for many weeks. During that time he dreamed that his brother was alive and in Prescott, A. T. It seemed that they were together in the mountains, and in passing down a canyon they discovered a fabulously rich gold mine a few miles from an old abandoned shaft once owned by Luther. The dream made little impression on him, but the next night it was repeated, and even the trees and the outlines of the mountains were perfectly impressed on his mind. He did not heed the possibility of the mine being there, for the smell of hay had never been out of his nostrils, and he did not know quartz from lava, but he thought it worth while to make some inquiry about his brother, which he did. A letter directed to the postmaster at Prescott brought the information that his brother was an old resident, but was then out in the mines. A correspondence began between the two brothers, and during its course the part of the dream relating to the mine was divulged. Being in that vicinity one day Luther Ellett looked for the mine but found nothing. The matter passed along until a month ago, says the San Francisco Chronicle, when the Kansas brother concluded to visit his relative in Arizona, and at the same time to look at the country. He still had an inclination to look for the mine, but was ashamed to own it. His brother met him in Prescott and after staying a few days there they went to the mountains and visited the old abandoned mine.

When they approached it the Kansas man recognized the country as the one he had seen in his dreams, and told even how the shaft was situated with regard to the mountains and canyons with such accuracy that his brother was filled with astonishment, but he was an old prospector and a belief in dreams was not one of his superstitions. When they arrived at the spot Mr. Ellett said it seemed to him that he had often been there before, and after looking over the ground they took a pick and walked westward toward the point indicated by the dream. In crossing the canyon the prospector stumbled on a very rich ledge and exultantly exclaimed that they had found the mine. The brother answered that it might be rich, but the one they were in search of was richer. Climbing up the other side of the gulch, they came to the spot where the dreams had located the lode, but there was nothing in sight but half-decomposed granite. The perfect resemblance of the landmarks had so excited their hope that they were disappointed and stood for some time talking the matter over. While so standing the one with the pick began picking on the shelving rock and a great piece of it fell down, exposing a blind ledge of white quartz resplendent with free gold. They worked into the mass, find it to be about thirty inches in width and widening as it went down at an angle of forty-five degrees. The prospector stayed there, afraid to leave the mine for fear of claim-jumpers, but his brother brought a sack of the samples to Phoenix and the assays go two thousand six hundred dollars in nineteen dollars to the ounce gold. Samples have also been sent to the mint at San Francisco for testing. When Mr. Ellett was seen by a reporter he did not seem disposed to talk about the mine, saying that they wished to keep its existence quiet, and had done so for two weeks, but finding that mining men from that section had already told it he narrated the story as given above.

Mr. Ellett is a responsible farmer in his home state and before September had never seen an ounce of gold ore, so he counts himself as one of the creatures on whom fortune has smiled. The story of the dream was published in 1889 by several scientific journals in the east as illustrating the fact that former knowledge and information had nothing to do with the substance of dreams.

Columbus' Descendant.

The duke of Veragua, the descendant of Columbus, who has promised to visit America as the guest of the nation next year, has received the famous order of the Golden Fleece from the queen regent of Spain. The decoration was given to him, Spanish papers say, as a recompense for the little attention paid to him during the Columbus celebration in Spain. The Golden Fleece is one of the most famous orders in Europe, and is worn, as a rule, by members of ruling families.

OWNED NO SOCIAL SUPERIOR.

The Early New England Farmer Not Like His Prototype of the Present Day.

The first most forceful and most conspicuous social fact in the early New England community, where almost everybody was a farmer, was the leveling of the class distinction. The soil tiller who owned his land might have to toil for a living like a serf, but the Yale Review says he never incurred the serf's degradation. Around him and on the same level the great mass of the community were his fellow farmers, whom he never gazed upon from below, either as a matter of social rank or from the plane of inferior vocation. Slightly beneath him were the class of farm laborers—not many, when wooded lands were cheap, nor profoundly lowered as a class, in days when farmers themselves interchanged services and toiled even harder than their own field hands. The country merchant was, unless exceptionally rich, the farmer's peer, no better and no worse, in the social scale. Above the farmer stood only the men of the professions, usually college graduates, including the minister and the squirearchs. But these, while they formed a certain distinctive "cult," were too few to be a very strongly emphasized group or impress the class distinction harshly. Of the two most prominent, the minister, vested with powers well-nigh pontifical, yet held their not of men; and the old country squires, under the microscope of time and New England novels, have obtained in our day a greatly magnified importance which they never really possessed. If the farmer had to wrestle hard with his niggard soils and had slight education and few creature comforts, he had, as offsets, simple wants, social equality and an assertive manhood. He was in a large sense the civis Romanus of his time and place.

ATTAR OF ROSES.

Expense and Trouble Necessary for the Production of a Single Pound.

Attar of roses is generally spoken of as the most extravagantly costly perfume in the world, but when the trouble and expense of raising the roses and securing the essence is taken into account it is really very reasonable in price, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. If the delicious perfume were produced in this country and the lowest wages in the land paid for labor it could not be retailed at even three times the existing prices. Nearly all the attar of roses in the world comes from the portion of Europe which used to be a part of Turkey, but which is now under Russian influence. To secure a pound of essence it is necessary to have an entire acre of ground covered with roses and to have a good crop even then, and then the cultivators cannot rely on receiving more than seventy or seventy-five dollars a pound.

The labor of cultivation is very arduous, and plucking the roses is even more so, the work being done by women, whose hands are torn all to pieces by the work, and whose pay barely suffices to buy food. Roses have been cultivated in other countries for a similar purpose, but the return is nowhere so large as in the neighborhood of the Balkans, where the soil and climate appear exceptionally adapted for the purpose. It may be added that the sweet smell of a genuine Turkish cigarette is the result of adulterating the tobacco with the refuse from the rosebuds and stalks.

HIT BY A METEORITE.

The Startling Experience of a Life Insurance Agent in Missouri.

"I am, perhaps, the only man in America who was ever hit by an aerolite," said Col. Sid Fontaine to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat man. "I'm in the life insurance business, and one day last week procured a buggy and drove out from Sedalia to a farmhouse to settle up a loss. It was nightfall when I started home, but the sky was clear, the road good and I was making excellent time. I noticed that there were an unusual number of 'shooting stars,' and some of remarkable brilliancy. Suddenly the road was lit up with a glare equal to that of the noonday sun, only it had an orange tinge. I glanced up, and a ball of fire as large as my hat seemed to be coming right down upon me. Before I could think, much less act, it plunged into the buggy, blinding me for a moment by its glare, went through and buried itself in the ground. It bored a hole in the bottom of the buggy as large as a saucer and triangular in shape. It made a hissing noise as it fell, reminding me of the bluff of an enormous gander. My horse took fright and I had considerable difficulty in controlling him. I did not know that I was hurt until I had ridden fully a mile, when my left foot began to pain me. I examined it and found that the great toe was mashed flat and one of the large bones in my foot broken. That's why I go on crutches. If I could find that meteorite and dig it up I think we two might get a position in a dime museum."

A Quaint Inscription.

An Indian known to the whites as "Billy" was the last of his race to disappear in Bucks county, except his wife. They lived at Wrightstown. When Billy died many years ago, his wife had a friend to inscribe the following lines upon a stone, which she carried with her: "I am Indian Bill's wife; he loved me better than his life. It even has been said by some he loved me better than his rum." This stone, which was buried with her, was plowed up lately.—Philadelphia Record.

MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE.

MR. GLADSTONE'S physician is putting still more restraints upon him, and insisting upon his adopting every means of economizing his failing strength.

ALTHOUGH Mrs. Gladstone is over eighty years old she has a voluminous correspondence, and, notwithstanding this advanced age, she writes her many letters without the aid of glasses.

MR. GLADSTONE varied his ordinary athletic programme of tree-chopping the other day by lifting the first shovelful of earth on the occasion of the commencement of work on a horse railroad at Wirral.

GLADSTONE is reported as saying in a recent address: "I am a Scotchman by blood and a Lancashire man by birth. I have lived most of my life in London, and in one way or another I belong to most parts of the country."

MRS. GLADSTONE gave her services at the London hospital during the last great cholera epidemic. She was also instrumental in making provision for the many children suddenly made orphans by the cholera, and in the Children's home, close to the Epping forest, thus founded, the prime minister's wife has always taken great practical interest.

LITERARY PERSONALITIES.

MARK TWAIN has settled down for the winter with his family at Florence, Italy.

THE new Lord Tennyson is said to have very little interest in poetry except for the face value it possesses at the publisher's.

WHITTIER was once mobbed in Philadelphia during an anti-slavery agitation in that city, and George William Curtis suffered in a similar manner.

JANE AUSTEN'S cottage in Hampshire, England, where she wrote the books that made her famous, is still standing, and has been but little altered since her day.

YUNG KIUNG YEN, whose recent article in the Forum, entitled "A Chinaman on Our Treatment of China," has attracted attention, received his education in this country, and is now an Episcopal minister in Shanghai.

EMPRESS EUGENIE devotes two or three hours of each day to writing her memoirs, but so sensitive is she about her work that she allows no one to look at her manuscript, and has made special arrangements that her book shall not be published until she has been dead twenty-five years.

FARM STATISTICS.

NEW ZEALAND exports produce every year to the value of $75 for each head of the population. The net increase in such exports has been from $28,800,000, in 1881, to almost $50,000,000 in 1890.

THE dairymen of Victoria, Australia, have petitioned their government to place the bonus on export butter at four cents instead of reducing it from six to three cents, as originally contemplated.

OFFICIAL figures give the area planted to wheat in France, for the 1892 crop, at 17,450,000 acres, and the crop at 300,-477,000 bushels. To rye there were 3,901,000 acres planted, and the crop was 72,073,000 bushels.

NEW ZEALAND has sixty-two large cheese and butter factories, that cost over $350,000. Some of the cheese factories turn out from 100 to 160 tons of cheese, and the butter factories and creameries from 50 to 140 tons annually.

IN Ireland all kinds of live stock have increased this year, excepting pigs. The total number of cattle, as officially given, is 4,531,000 head, sheep 4,824,000, pigs 1,116,000, goats 333,000, poultry 15,-336,000, horses and mules 625,000, asses 217,000.

SOME STATE OFFICIALS.

THE path to success for the recently-elected governor of Kansas, Mr. Lewelling, lay along a canal. He drove on the Erie's towpath in the sixties.

EX-GOV. HOYT'S death leaves only two men living who have held the chief executive's office of Pennsylvania—Andrew G. Curtin and James A. Beaver. James Pollock and Gen. Hartranft are two others who have recently died.

GOV. RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, declined to approve a bill fixing his official compensation at $8,000 per annum, but signed it when it was made to provide the higher salary for his successor. He is now about to become an $8,000 governor, as his own successor.

EX-GOV. CARCELON, of Maine, now eighty-five years old, is a rather spry old gentleman and fond of horses. He may often be seen behind a spirited young animal in the streets of Lewiston, and he handles the reins with skill. Twenty-three horses may be found in his stables.

GREAT JURISTS.

JUSTICE FIELD has been a member of the supreme court for about thirty years.

LORD COLERIDGE has declined an earldom, which would remove him from the bench.

JUSTICE FIELD has been a member of the supreme court for almost thirty years. Only six justices—Marshall, Washington, Johnson, Story, Wayne and McLean—have served longer.

JUDGE RYAN of the Sixth Iowa judicial district shows to what length judicial tyranny can go in this alleged free country by prohibiting smoking in the courtroom and ordering the lawyers to keep their feet off the tables.

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NEAR ITS END.

One month from to-day the Administration of President Harrison will close, and President Cleveland will take the reins for a short four years' term. President Harrison will take with him in his retirement the well-wishes of the American people, who have been favored with the most brilliant Administration of the Government we have had since Lincoln's time. It has been a strictly American Administration; the American flag has not been allowed to be insulted without due redress being made, and the rights of American citizens, either native or adopted, have been protected in every section of the world. At home our people have enjoyed a grand revival of business, new manufacturing enterprises having been established and prosecuted to the welfare of the working classes and the prosperity of the whole country. Under his administration American commerce has been fostered, and now the American flag is often seen at sea on American built vessels, which are a pride to our country. Our Navy has been greatly increased and now boasts of armored vessels equal, if not superior, to any of their class of other nations, and these noble specimens of Naval architecture have more than paid for the great outlay in their building by the respect they have compelled foreign nations to show to our flag and to American citizens abroad. Let us hope this prosperity, and well-being will continue under the Administration of President Cleveland.

Pushing Ahead.

The California & Nevada Railroad, surveyed to come to Bodie and the State line, is being gradually pushed this way. A contract has been let for its extension in Contra Costa county, and the owners say they intend to build through to Bridgeport and Bodie. They should have made a bid for the Nevada subsidy and pushed their line to Salt Lake. But it will be many a year before San Francisco merchants will have a competing line that will bring their freight through for nothing, as they would like to have them do. If the Southern Pacific had compelled Nevada and Eastern California importers to have their goods go through to San Francisco and then be hauled back again, instead of making terminal points in Nevada, they would think the S. P. folks were mighty good fellows. If they should get their freight for nothing, the interior would not be benefited: the interior would have to pay the freight.

Will S. Green, editor of the Colusa Sun is a candidate for U. S. Surveyor General for California, and if President Cleveland wants to put a thoroughly honest, competent man in this position, he will appoint Mr. Green. So says one of our Republican exchanges, and every Republican paper in the State will indorse it. Will S. Green is a good man for Mr. Cleveland to tie to in California.

The ministers in the East, with a few honorable exceptions, are making a big fight against opening the World's Fair on Sundays. A minister can visit the Fair week days, but has to work on Sunday; but a workingman, who does his work on week days, has only Sunday on which to see the sights.

The late storms having interfered with the daily arrival of the mail, when it does come in the big batch of papers received makes it an endless job to ferret out what the Legislature has been doing "between drinks." The big dailies do not give the entire proceedings, as the old Sacramento Union did in the good old days of its existence.

The Legislature has been in session half its alloted time, and no new counties have been made out of the dozen new county schemes now before that body. As long as there are office seekers there will be new county division schemes, and most of them have no merit.

Major Heuer, United States Engineer Corps, estimated it would cost $30,120,560 to make a good port of Yaquina Bay, the Pacific coast port of the Oregon Pacific. The War Department accordingly condemns the project as too costly.

We should think the Canadians would want to come into Uncle Sam's family and come in "out of the cold!" For the past month the thermometer has been down to 15 or 20 degrees below zero.

It looks like Bayard again for Cleveland's Secretary of State. What a drop that will be for the country—from Blaine to Bayard, who proved himself a lamentable failure when Secretary before!

San Francisco and Sacramento are both afflicted with the smallpox, and wholesale vaccination is in order.

Frank Bell has been elected Warden of the Nevada State Prison.

THE ELECTION LAW.
More Time Needed.

The Legislature is now tinkering the Election law, but the important parts that should be amended seem to have not been noticed. The law does not give County Clerks sufficient time in which to prepare their Great Register for the hands of the printer, so that it can be printed and delivered to them in time for distribution under the law. As the law now stands the Clerks have but two weeks in which to hear from their deputies in remote precincts, with name of registered voters; to enter the names in the Great Register; prepare the copy for the printer, which is no small job; get it into the hands of the printer in San Francisco, as there are very few offices out of San Francisco able to get out a Great Register; get it printed and delivered to the County Clerk, who then has to distribute it to remote precincts before the day of election. There is also the same trouble in regard to getting out the ticket.

All nominations should be made and filed with the County Clerks not less than 30 days before election, and State nominations should be filed with the Secretary of State 40 days before election. This would give the Secretary of State ample time to notify the County Clerks of the nominations filed, and the Clerks would have plenty of time, but none too much, in which to prepare the ticket, have it printed, and distributed to the officers of election.

Last year the County Clerk of Mono county had to go to San Francisco at a great expense to get the Great Register and tickets printed, and he was detained so that he arrived here on the Saturday night before election, and then had to get his tickets and Registers to the different precincts, some of which were seventy miles away, two good days' drive over our heavy roads. Had an accident on the railroad to Reno occurred and detained the Clerk, our voters would have been disfranchised through this faulty law, which expects men to do almost impossibilities. The voters of Inyo county came very near losing their votes on the same account. Under the law as it now is, it takes remote counties more than half the time between the filing of nominations and election day for transportation to and from San Francisco, leaving but a week to do the printing and distributing to the several precincts. And it is not to be supposed that Mono and Inyo were the only counties that were so inconvenienced. Modoc, Plumas, Siskiyou, and other distant counties were probably no better off.

We hope this matter of "time" will be looked after in the Senate, as the bill amending the law has probably passed the Assembly.

SHOULD NOT PASS.

There are favorable indications that our State taxes are not to be any lower for the next two years, judging from the bills before the Legislature calling for large appropriations for the erection of State buildings all over the State. After the people of the State voted the State credit for the erection of a $600,000 depot building in San Francisco, and which, by the way, was opposed by about 14,000 voters of that city who voted against the proposition, a bill has been introduced to appropriate $300,000 for another State building for the Supreme Court, etc., and another for the appropriation of $250,000 for a San Francisco annex to the State University. If these bills pass, there will be no end to the cost of the buildings asked for. They will drag their slow length along, as the San Francisco City Hall is doing. The appropriation asked for will not much more than pay for the sites of the buildings. If there is any necessity for additional room for State University purposes, the addition should be built on the State's property at Berkeley; but before increasing the facilities of that institution would it not be well to find a "head" for it. For the past year or two it has had no President, and the pupils seem to be more engaged in football and hazing than in studies calculated to make them good citizens. The great cry made in San Francisco that the State will save money, as she is paying big rents should cut no figure. The State should not pay rent—$8,000 for the Supreme Court, nor for an office for the Attorney-General in that city. The Court should hold its terms in Sacramento at the Capitol building, and the Attorney-General's office is in that building, and why should he have one in San Francisco at the expense of the taxpayers of the State? As to the Commissioners having offices there, many should be abolished, and that expense lopped off.

DEATH OF LAMAR.

Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, died at Macon, Ga., on the night of the 23d. Although the Justice had been in ill health for some time, his death was very sudden, as he was gaining gradually. About 8 o'clock in the evening he was seized with violent pains in the heart, and soon died. He held many important public positions, and was Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior in 1885, and in '87 resigned to take the position of Justice of the Supreme Court tendered him by Cleveland. Owing to his having been a prominent Secessionist there was much opposition to his confirmation by the Senate, and had it not been that Senators Stanford and Stewart voted for him he would not have been confirmed; but their votes saved him. He was 77 years old at the time of his death. And thus has departed another of our country's public men.

Bishop Phillips Brooks died in Boston, suddenly, on January 23, of diphtheria.

The Chinese and Drowning.

The Chinese not only believe in spirits, but consider them endowed with all the evil dispositions of men. When a man is drowned they believe that his spirit is spell-bound to the water, unable to leave it until he has succeeded in drowning another man, whose spirit must take his place. Having found such a substitute, the spirit is liberated from the spell and can depart to higher spheres. That is why a Chinese will under no circumstances rescue a drowning man. The rescue would deprive the restless spirit of his substitute. The revengeful spirit would then leave the water in order to follow and haunt the rescuer, which to avoid the Chinese prefers never to go to the rescue of anybody.

Frauds by Telegraph.

An ingenious fraud was recently committed in Victoria, New South Wales. A man claiming to be a telegraph operator ingratiated himself into the favor of a postmistress in a country district and took advantage of the opportunity by telegraphing two money-order telegrams to Melbourne to pay two sums of £20. His accomplice in Melbourne applied at the post office and received the money in each case.

LEGAL.

Order to Show Cause on Application of Guardian for Order of Sale of Real Estate.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF Mono, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of Charles, Edward, William, Ray and Daniel Schuman, Minors.

It appearing to this Court, from the petition this day presented and filed by M. J. Cody, the Guardian of the persons and Estates of Charles Schuman, William Schuman, Edward Schuman Ray Schuman and Daniel Schuman, Minors, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to his said wards; that it is necessary and would be beneficial to said wards that such estate should be sold.

It is hereby Ordered, that the next of kin of said wards, and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST Day of MARCH, 1893 at Eleven o'clock A. M., at the Court room of this Court, at the Court House, at Bridgeport in said Mono County, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of said estate.

And it is further Ordered, that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks before the said day of hearing, in the "BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION," a newspaper printed and published in said Mono County.

Dated January 20th, 1893.

W. H. VIRDEN,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Mono State of California, In the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of Charles Schuman et als., Minors. Order to Show Cause, etc. Filed January 20th, 1893. J. D. Murphey, Clerk. ja21-td

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF Z. B. TINKUM, AN INCOMPETent person. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Guardian of the Person and Estate of Z. B. Tinkum, an Incompetent Person, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said Incompetent Person, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Guardian at his residence and place of business at the store of D. Hays & Bro. on Main Street in Bridgeport, Mono Co. Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Mono.

DAVID HAYS,
Guardian of the Person and Estate of Z. B. Tinkum, an Incompetent Person.

Dated Bridgeport, Mono Co. Cal., this 31st, day of December, 1892. d31-4w

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron
Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale,
Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

TOOLS FOR MECHANICS;
MACHINERY
FOOT AND STEAM POWER.
HARDWARE
BOOKS. SCIENTIFIC, MECHANICAL, ARCHITECTURAL.
BICYCLES.
OSBORN & ALEXANDER
401 MARKET ST. COR. FREMONT.
SAN FRANCISCO.

An Alpine county Justice sent a 64-year old man to the county jail for six months for selling liquor to Indians. That is more of a punishment to the taxpayers than to the man, who has a good home this Winter.

Stewart was unanimously re-elected Senator from Nevada.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1892. Taxes.

NOTICE
TO
TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT

of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One half (½) of said tax, is now due and payable; and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1893,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given, that the Tax on the whole of the Personal property, and one half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 29th day of November, 1892, and to which a penalty of fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1893,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1893,

the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

TENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1893,

and will be sold on the

THIRD DAY OF JULY, 1893,

at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

☞—Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, January 3d, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector
of Mono County, Cal.
ja7

NOTICE OF SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

ESTATE OF Z. B. TINKUM, AN INCOMpetent person.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following personal property of Z. B. Tinkum, an incompetent Person, is offered at private sale for cash in hand paid:

A valuable library,
Watches and Jewelry.
Tinner's outfit, etc.
A Fine Office Desk, and Furniture.

Bids will be received from and after this date.

DAVID HAYS, Guardian of the Estate of Z. B. Tinkum, an Incompetent Person. ja7

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY Order of Sale of Real Estate Should not be made.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, OF THE COUNty of Mono, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of CLARK EGGLESTON, Deceased.

R. G. Watkins, the Administrator of the Estate of Clark Eggleston, deceased, having filed his petition herein praying for an order of sale of a portion of the real estate, of said decedent, for the purpose therein set forth, it being necessary to sell the whole or some portion of the real estate, of the said decedent, to pay the debts of decedent and expenses and charges of administration.

It is therefore Ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on

MONDAY, the SIXTH day of FEBRUARY, 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, in the county of Mono, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a newspaper printed and published in said Mono County once a week.

W. H. VIRDEN,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated Jan. 7th, 1893.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Mono. Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made. In the Matter of the Estate of Clark Eggleston, deceased. Filed Jan. 7th, 1893. J. D. Murphey, Clerk. ja7-td

RANCH FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE his valuable ranch—the "Willows."

The Ranch comprises two hundred acres, and yields a crop of one hundred tons of hay, which can be largely increased. It is, also, a great producer of vegetables. For further particulars address D. M. WALTERS,

d31 Bridgeport, Mono county, California.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

☞Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. d7-3m

W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Cal. P. W. BENNETT, Stockton, Cal.
BENNETT & PARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. fe13-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. fe14-tf

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TICKETS
TO
Eastern Cities;
ARE SOLD BY THE
Southern Pacific Company.
AT
RENO.

H. L. FIELD, AGENT.

SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with MR. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

$10.

FAST TIME
AND
CHEAP FARE.

GELATT'S
BRIDGEPORT
LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves GENOA,
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,
on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE
and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT
at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.
R. GELATT, Proprietor.

$10.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS, TAKE THE CHRONICLE-UNION.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my30tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 20 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the
STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS
The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling. my28-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor
The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords.
The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.
Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 15-tf

PALACE SALOON,
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
☞HENNESSY (* * *) BRANDY and WILLIAM PITT CUBAN HAND-MADE CIGARS.
☞FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS ETC.
n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.
CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
☞This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with he BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS:
And will be conducted first-class.
ja2-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

PIONEER SALOON,
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.
☞Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

GO TO
JOE'S BARBER SHOP,
Main Street, west of Joe A. Brown's Store,
BRIDGEPORT.
Where all the HAIR CUTTING known to the profession will be done in style. SHAVING HONING RAZORS, etc.
JOSEPH SPARKS
au6-tf Proprietor.

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
510 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE CHRONICLE-UNION IS THE PIONEER JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE MOUNTAINS IN CALIFORNIA.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, FEBRUARY 4, 1893

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

C. M. Stewart arrived home from Carson on Monday, accompanied by his wife and Mrs. L. C. Doanel, and E. Whitford.

—Compton was up from Sweetwater this week.

Budd Daniels and wife, and Willie Sinclair and wife came up from Sweetwater Thursday evening.

OUR MAIL.—On Sunday afternoon last the Bodie stage, via Sweetwater, brought in the San Francisco mail of the 24th, and on Monday the stage returned to Fletcher's, the Bodie and Sweetwater junction, where the mail is usually obtained when the Bodie road is closed, but Postmaster Fletcher refused to open the mail bags and send the Bridgeport mail, so the stage had to return without a letter or paper. There is no excuse, except laziness, for not accomodating the people of this section. Were it not for the Antelope-Carson mail we would scarcely have any communication with the outside world. The Antelope stage brought the Genoa Courier of the 27th on Sunday evening, which was three days later news than the "daily" mail had brought up to last night.

A POSTAL CHANGE.—Lon. A. Murphey, of the Allen House, has secured the contrast to carry the mails between Bridgeport and Bodie. He is well prepared to do the work, having good stock to put on the road, and we doubt not he will give us a better service than we have been having in many a day. He made a good beginning by starting out on Thursday with six horses and a few hands to break the road through to Bodie.

ANOTHER STORM.—Another storm set in on Saturday night, when it snowed at first and then turned to rain towards morning, and continued most of the day, rain falling heavily most of the time. It broke away during Monday evening, and the sun arose on Tuesday in a clear sky. The snowfall of last week was scarcely enough to give good sleighing for one day, and Monday's rain need it up.

A GOOD SUPPLY.—Judge Leavitt is laying in a good supply of ice. There is not much demand for the article at this time, but it will be good to know where to get it in July. He has in his ice house five tons, and has over twelve tons already cut and ready for the teams—when they can get up to the Twin Lakes to bring it down.

DON'T FORGET.—The Mono Social Club give their first grand ball at Bodie on Tuesday evening next—the 7th. By that time the road will be opened, and the traveling good—unless another snow storm closes it. There is no telling this Winter what a difference there will be "in the morning."

MORE DOGIE.—The Pintes are not quite so independent as they were last Fall, after harvest, when they had a little money.—Now they find that a little of the white man's grub now and then is pretty good for the best of them, but still some ask for "pie and cake."

MUCH ICE.—The rain, with the snow, made our streets veritable rivers and lakes which the cold wave congealed, giving us ice in every direction, and making pedestrianism somewhat difficult, particularly after the sun goes down.

LIBERAL.—Dude Marshall, a colored dude, gave a one-man minstrel show here on Thursday night, and did what other exhibitors have never done—paid the musicians for a dance after the performance.

THE ROAD.—Nothing has been heard from the road breakers, but as no mail arrived from Bodie last night, and none since Sunday last, it is to be presumed the road is not yet opened.

LEASED.—Richard Whitford has leased the Court House Square Saloon for one year, and will soon open it.

DUST IT.—It will be well for our people to dust the ice about their premises with ashes. By so doing serious accidents may be prevented. The ice is mighty slippery.

As we cannot say anything this week complimentary of our climate, it is best to say but little.

AND YET ANOTHER.—After blowing a gale during the night, a snow storm set in this morning, and bids fair to be a big storm.

THE weather has not been very charming this week.

What a glorious climate—in the mountains in the Winter.

As we go to press, noon, it has settled for a big storm.

Members of the Hebrew order B'nai B'rith will not be compelled hereafter to marry according to Jewish rites. The rule making such marriages obligatory was abolished after a warm and long drawn out discussion at the annual meeting of the order recently held in Philadelphia.

A few days ago one of the Washoe Indians, who has great confidence in his own credit, called on a Gardnerville man and said "Here, I want you to loan me five dollars and I pay you next harvest when money plenty." "Lo, the poor Indian! whose untutored mind sees God in the clouds or hears him in the wind," is speedily falling into the vices of his pale-faced brother. The next thing we know the bucks will be giving mortgages on their wahalas, having bank accounts, carrying check books and going through bankruptcy.—Genoa Courier.

The red man is progressive. The Pintes have accounts at our stores and they pay up when called on, or when they get money. One said a day or two ago, that "he no have much work, so when he do have work he charge high." He is like the merchant who does not advertise and, consequently, has no customers, but when one accidentally drops in he charges double for his goods, on account of a scarcity of customers.

Democracy's Attacks on the Northwest.

A special report from the Agricultural Department on the sheep industry of the United States shows the folly of crippling this valuable industry by the removal of duties on wool. Not to speak of the South and Southwestern sections of the country, where the possibilities for increasing flocks are almost unlimited, the great Northwest alone could and would, if the tariff on wool should stand, in time make our manufacturers practically independent of Australia and every other foreign country for their supplies of wool. In Montana and the two Dakotas especially, the people are just discovering how profitably they can utilize their waste lands in sheep raising, and are importing sheep from adjoining States by tens of thousands. The climate and soil of this section are adapted to the production of very fine grades of wool, and thousands of acres which would otherwise lie waste can be made profitable by sheep husbandry.—N. Y. Press.

A BOY'S IDEA OF AN EDITOR.

A schoolboy in Loorahaya, India, was asked to describe an editor of a paper. He did so in this way: "An editor is the luckiest man in the world. He can go to a circus every afternoon and evening, without paying a cent. He can also go to courthouses, the places of execution and the races.

"He has free tickets to all the theaters, receives presents at his office and gets his cars boxed, too. He goes, also, to Prigen, Malang or Lawang (places of amusement). He does not do this often, however. In one paper he can deny everything that was said in the previous one, and he does so, as a rule. When other people are already in bed the editor is still up. He stays up late to see what happens. When I grow big I shall become an editor. Then I can stay up, too."

Care of the Shoes.

Never forget to dust off your shoes before putting them away.

Never wear your walking shoes in the house; have a pair of ties or slippers.

A little linseed or sweet oil well rubbed into the leather about once a week prevents the leather from cracking. Whenever you have the misfortune to wet your feet, don't despair. Fill your shoes with oats, which will help absorb the moisture and preserve their shape. When nearly dry rub with oil, and the next day your shoes will look as well, and, may be, better than before their wetting. The oats may be dried and saved for the next time.

Joseph Landry, and Miss Effie Rivers, both of Smith Valley, were married Jan. 25, by Rev. Geo. B. Hinkle. The wedding possessed a novel feature. The prospective groom procured his license in Lyon county, but the couple went over to Mono county to have Rev. Hinkle officiate. The reverend gentleman discovered that he could not marry a couple in California on a Nevada license, so the wedding party stepped across the line and had the knot tied in the sagebrush State. "But what's hods so long as they're 'appy." The bride is the daughter of Mr. Frank Rivers, one of Smith Valley's prosperous ranchers.—Genoa Courier.

A FINE PAPER.—Our old-time Bodie friends, Osborn & Cleveland, now of Los Angeles Express, issued a 20-page Southern California edition of 40,000 copies of the Express on the 21st January, being an exhaustive account of the rise, progress and unlimited resources of the eight Southern counties of California. It is profusely illustrated with views of homes, vineyards, orchards, and public buildings of that section, and is, withal, an excellent paper, and just the one to send to distant friends, to tempt them to come to California.

The Assembly, in its hurry to cinch the Southern Pacific, passed an unconstitutional reassessment Act by a unanimous vote, those opposed to it voting for it because they knew it would pass anyway, but would never amount to anything. When the people of this State get tired of sending demagogues to the Legislature, more particularly to the Assembly, they will be more apt to secure some beneficial legislation.

THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE

This self-preservation is acknowledged to be, and people who adopt against the encroaches of disease a genuine medicinal safeguard, accredited by experience and the sanction of physicians, afford a happy illustration of the wisdom of the saying, in the health they restore and continue to enjoy. Among maladies, against the growth of which Hostetters Stomach Bitters affords efficient protection, diseases of the kidneys and bladder are fraught with the utmost peril and exhibit great obstinacy when opposed by ordinary means. The Bitters can and will subdue them. No testimony is stronger than this. Used at the outset and persistently, the best results may be expected. This medicine also eradicates liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, malarial, rheumatism and nervousness.

Ben Butler's Test.

At one time Ben Butler, then living in Lowell, was chairman of a meeting held in the town hall, says the Albany Times-Union. Rufus Choate, the great orator and jurist, was booked for an address.—The hall was filled—packed, in fact, with many thousand people. Mr. Choate was about to begin his address when a man crawled up to Butler and whispered to him that the joist in the floor and the supporting beams were giving way because of the heavy pressure on the floor and they were likely to collapse at any moment and loss of life ensue. Butler turned to the man and whispered to him: "Keep quiet."—Then, turning to the audience, he said:—"Ladies and gentlemen: We are assembled here to hear the the matchless oratory of the great Rufus Choate. A man has brought me information that outside of this hall there are not less than 20,000 who are clamoring for admission. Now I don't think it will be fair for us to monopolize the utterances of Mr. Choate, and therefore I propose to adjourn this meeting to the common where all can hear him. Now follow my advice and we can get out quickly and easily without any difficulty. You men down in the back rows next the doors arise, leave your seats and leave the hall.—As soon as you have gone the next row to you rise and do the same, and so on until we leave the hall. Now start along there and see how quickly we can empty this hall." Meanwhile Choate was tugging at Butler's coat-tails and saying: "Ben, don't! Stop; Ben! Why, bless me, man, I can't speak without my manuscript; I can't see to read on the common; my voice won't carry in the open air; I can't make them hear," and so on. After so much of the audience had left that Butler was satisfied that the strain on the timbers supporting the floor had been relieved he turned around to Choate and said: "Say, Choate, would you rather deliver this speech here in this hall or in hades?"

To Keep Wagon Tires Tight.

According to a writer in the Ohio Farmer, the annoyance and expense resulting from the loosening of wagon tires may be avoided by following these instructions:—Make a trough a little wider and a little deeper than the felloes on the wheel. Heat linseed oil to the boiling point, and at this temperature pour it into the trough. Have everything arranged so that you can immediately turn the wheel slowly through the burning oil. Two or three revolutions will be sufficient. One heating is sufficient for four wheels if the work is rapidly done.—Better, however, add a little boiling oil after the second wheel is soaked. Have sufficient oil in the trough to cover the felloes. After the wheels are all attended to the oil may be poured into a vessel and kept till the next occasion.

The skeptic, of course, says that it will do no good. The oil cannot contract the tire or expand the wood. We do not know that it makes a perfect job. On one occasion it so firmly tightened the tires that the spokes began to bend. This process of tightening tires is far preferable to that of the blacksmith. The wheel retains its original shape better. If wagon wheels are so treated once a year they are able to endure the hot and dry season. The whole cost will be a few cents' worth of oil to the wheel and a few minutes' work.

Short Furrows.

The most valuable farm product is a happy family.

One never grows fat by having to eat his own words.

The wind never blows to suit the man who rises late.

"Silence is golden" when talk keeps you from work.

Kicking a horse is a poor way to make a friend of him.

The easiest way to appear wise is to keep your mouth shut.

The road to ruin often looks as if it led to the land of plenty.

The fish that never eats flies is not apt to be caught on a hook.

Trying to keep cows fat that have no other protection from the winter's cold and the leeward side of a straw pile is like trying to warm up all out of doors with a No. 7 heating stove.

Cut a hole in the pocket you carry your tobacco in, and after a while you will be glad you took my advice.

If you want to learn how to grow rich easily, go sit at the feet of some old codger who never made a cent in his life.—Marion Rambo in American Agriculture.

Don't.

Don't dislike the woman who is prettily dressed; she is not of necessity a fool.

Don't dislike the book that is interesting; it is not bound to be trash.

Don't dislike the music that is catching; it has a much greater mission than any of Wagner' operas.

Don't dislike the woman who changes her mind—be thankful that she knows when she makes a mistake.

Don't dislike men who dress well and are good-mannered; it is just possible that they are gentlemen.

Don't dislike children; remember somebody had to bear with you once.

Don't dislike anything except that which is mean, low, vulgar and wicked.

Tammany is to have the "right of the line" in the inaugural procession at Washington. And that probably is all that Tammany will get from Cleveland.—Buffalo Commercial.

NEWSPAPER PICKINGS.

ONE of the oldest papers of the United States is the Salem Gazette, a daily evening newspaper, which began its existence as a weekly journal in 1766.

GEORGE W. CHILDS has a cabinet of after-dinner coffee cups in his editorial sanctum and it is his graceful custom to offer every lady visitor to the office her choice of this very elegant china.

GERMAN socialists claim to have control of seventy newspapers, twenty-two of which are political dailies. Their leading organ, the Vorwarts, has a circulation of 27,000 copies and is making money.

FOR three years past, Miss Annie Shepard Spooner, now eighteen years of age, has published at her home in Hinsdale, N. H., a monthly paper for young people, called "Around the Lamp." She sets her own type, solicits her own advertisements and is said to have 4,000 subscribers.

IN 1759 the legislature of Massachusetts passed a stamp act in which newspapers were included. The printers remonstrated and asked for a repeal of the clause which applied to newspapers, pleading that they were vehicles of knowledge and necessary information. It was done.

HENRI ROCHEFORT evinces his undying hatred of the Germans in various ways. The most pronounced and public is the keeping of a standing notice in the business office of his newspaper which is in substance: "No advertisements accepted from Germans under any circumstances."

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

THE first American paper money was made in 1740.

IN the human skeleton there are two hundred and sixty bones.

A HUGE sewing machine weighing three and one-half tons is in use in Leeds, England. It sews cotton belting.

PEARLS inclosed in a box containing a piece of the root of the ash are claimed to never lose one iota of their pristine beauty.

IT is stated that the authorities of Stonington, Conn., have given notice that the law against profanity will be rigidly enforced in the future.

THE body of a woman buried twenty-five years ago, in the Catholic cemetery at Amsterdam, N. Y., was recently exhumed, and found to be petrified.

CARGO steamers are growing in size. A nine thousand tonner was launched two weeks ago, and another one similar in size is being laid down.

SAN FRANCISCO believes that it has the champion bricklayer. His name is Thomas W. Butcher, and in a day of ten hours he lays five thousand bricks.

MRS. ELLEN RICHARDS has a new word: "Ekology," for domestic science, which may, with more safety than ever, be now included among the eklectic studies.

FOR thirty-six years Prof. William S. Wood, of Seymour, Ind., has taught school. In all that time he has been absent from his duties only six and one-half days.

A LITTLE MIRTH.

ST. PETER—"Won't you walk in?" Boston Spinster—"Is Browning here?"—Kate Field's Washington.

"PAPA," asked the small boy, "what is dignity?" "Dignity, my son," replied the father, "consists principally of a tall hat and a frock coat."—Buffalo Express.

"MR. SCRUGGINS was very affable when I called on him." "You must have struck a tender chord." "No; I paid a bill." "That's what I meant; a legal tender chord."—Washington Star.

MRS. JACKSON-PARKE—"My, it's after one o'clock. I believe I'll retire." Mr. Parke—"I guess I'll wait. The burglars ought to be along inside of an hour, and I do hate to be aroused after I have once gone to sleep."—Indianapolis Journal.

"WHO held the pass of the Thermopylæ against the Persian host?" demanded the teacher. And the editor's boy at the foot of the class spoke up and said: "Father, I reckon. He holds an annual on every road in the country that runs a passenger train."

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS.

THE imperial cholera commission in Germany announces its discovery that wine—claret or hock—will kill the bacilli of cholera in a few minutes. Tea will kill them in an hour.

PROF. A. D. HOPKINS, of the West Virginia experiment station, has arrived from Europe with a bug which he thinks will destroy the pine-tree beetle that has so seriously damaged the West Virginia pine forests.

EXPERIMENT has shown that, contrary to the general belief, water is not purified by freezing. The average amount of impurities retained after conversion into ice is 34.3 per cent. of organic matter and 21.9 per cent. of inorganic.

FROM experiments made by English scientists it appears that camphor and oxygenated water are the most energetic excitants of growth, not only as regards the acceleration of germination, but as affecting the vigor of plants.

THE GOULDS.

GEORGE J. GOULD and C. P. Huntington are recent contributors to the building fund of the New York Press club in sums of $1,000 each.

EDWIN GOULD has ordered from a press-clipping bureau "all the comments and accounts about" his father which have appeared, or will appear, in "all the newspapers of the world."

JAY GOULD'S original intention was to be a country editor, but he finally selected another road by which to reach the immense fortune which he had in view from the beginning of his career.

ONCE when a man in Gould's presence was expressing sympathy for Cyrus W. Field, after his loss of the Manhattan Elevated stock, the great financier exclaimed: "O, we have left Cyrus his real estate."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport,

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,



Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

A Mammoth Search Light at the Columbian Exposition.

It Has a Power of 160,000,000 Candles and Its Glare Can Be Seen at a Distance of Sixty Miles on a Clear Night.

At the world's fair grounds the other night the scientists in charge made a test of the search light, which is to illuminate Jackson park and large parts of the earth adjoining. The vast electric light is perched on the high tower of the transportation building. It is a wonderful thing, this great light whose rays can be seen sixty miles away and which can locate a man from ten to twenty miles distant, according to the power of electricity that is on.

The light is the largest and strongest one in the world. It was made by Schuckert & Co., of Nuremberg, Germany, and it has been brought to this country by Prof. Fred W. Tischendoerfer, a mechanical and electrical expert. He brought the immense light to this country expressly for the world's fair, and it will be on exhibition until after October 21, when it will be taken down until the opening of the fair next year.

The light is what is known as a four-foot reflector—that is, the great magnifying glass, through which the rays are thrown to such a distance, is four feet in diameter.

The direct power of the light is 150,000 candles, without any glass whatever. With the big glass, however, the power is magnified to 160,000,000 candle power.

The carbons used in the radiator are twelve inches long and one and a quarter inches in diameter. They are fastened inside the lamp merely with two upright pieces of steel. The lamp itself is operated on a sort of carriage something after the manner of a Maxim gun. It can be turned in any direction and can be tilted so that the rays will ascend straight up.

This big search light has only been in Chicago a few days. It was made expressly for exhibition at the fair by the German firm. The test was a grand success. Under the searching rays every portion of the fair grounds could be as distinctly seen as in the broad rays of the sun. The Columbian guards encircling the grounds could easily be discerned as they paced their beats. When the full power of the light was turned on the city of Chicago could be viewed distinctly, though the night was anything but clear. Prof. Tischendoerfer claims that on a perfectly clear night Michigan City, across the lake, would be perfectly visible. He also claims that on such a night the rays from the lamp could be seen by persons sixty miles away.

NEWSPAPER EXHIBIT.

Morning and Evening Journals Will Be Printed in Machinery Hall.

Publishers of the big newspapers in Chicago have been discussing for some time plans of an exhibit they will make at the fair. It is as good as settled now that both a morning and an evening paper will be issued in machinery hall every day. The papers will be printed on presses sent to the fair as exhibits, and it is possible that they will be printed on paper made on the exposition grounds. This exhibit would enable persons who have not witnessed the interesting process of producing a great daily newspaper to see every feature of the work, from the manufacture of paper to the delivery of the story of the events of a day to subscribers.

The morning paper at the exposition will be an interesting journal in many respects. It is probable that each of the big morning dailies will contribute one page to it. This page will be an exact duplicate of the corresponding page of the paper that contributes it. Each paper will send to Jackson park one of those pulp molds known as a matrix, and from this the metal plates will be cast and the papers run off in full view of spectators. On other pages of the paper official announcements will be made.

JAPANESE ART WORKS.

Chief Ives Assured That Japan's Best Paintings Will Be Here.

Tegima and his tall secretary, Yambe, who represent the Japanese commission in Chicago, attended a meeting of the fine arts committee recently. Tegima never comes around unless he has an announcement to make from the mikado of Japan. Tegima told Chief Ives and the art committee that the artists of Japan would make a fine display of paintings and sculpture work at the fair. This announcement caused Chief Ives to look at the little fellow sternly. The Jap never winced, but repeated the statement. It surprised Chief Ives, for Japanese artists have never shown any of their paintings at great expositions. Their displays in this line have always been in the form of fantastic decorations. Tegima speaks English well.

"We are going to show our best paintings," he said, "and want all the space we can get. And statuary, also, and many fine carvings, all very beautiful, will be brought over. Americans will be the first to see them."

Tegima then told the committee that Japanese artists were now ready to begin decorating their section of the art building. He said the royal artists had made their designs and were now prepared to transfer them to the building.

Inventions by Prisoners.

Stone walls do not always make a prison for the convict. While Eugene Turpin, the inventor of melinite, has been confined for treason at Etampes, in France, he has invented a balloon that can be guided by the aeronaut. He has also devised a new fuse for shells used at sea, and an apparatus for making inexpensive hydrogen gas for inflating balloons. Meantime Tobias F. Hudson, a prisoner in the Maryland penitentiary, has invented an improved socket for incandescent lamps and constructed a number of unique clocks, one of which, the warden says, keeps better time than the expensive French clock in the prison.

PEARY PLANNED WELL.

The Only Arctic Explorer Who Knew What He Was About.

Sight-seeing visitors to the white house are usually met at the entrance by a straight, stalwart, handsome man, who courteously directs them to the east room, says the Washington Post. He is Officer John Kenny, and the history of his experiences would make the most interesting reading imaginable. Mr. Kenny was a sergeant in the Seventh cavalry some years ago, and was the first man to volunteer his services as a member of the Greely relief expedition, which was to start on a perilous voyage into the North seas in search of Lieut. Greely and his men. The terrible experience of that expedition is well known. Some one asked him the other day what he thought of the Peary expedition. His eyes lighted up with enthusiasm.

"Lieut. Peary is the only explorer who has gone into the northern ice who knew exactly what he was going to do. I confess I didn't think he would be successful, because I never thought he could reach the top of the ice-cap, but he had his plans laid all right and knew what he was about and completed his work nobly. People who have never seen that ice cap cannot imagine what an awful obstacle it is to surmount. It looks as if an enormous piece of the earth's surface had just been turned up and stood on end and kept there. Words cannot describe it, and a man can climb all day and then in the evening lean over and drop a biscuit into the very camp he left hours before. Peary went at it in a business-like way, and after he reached the ice pack beyond he had a comparatively easy time. Yes, sir, in my opinion he is the only Arctic explorer who ever showed he knew anything about his work."

SAVED BY A WOMAN'S AIM.

An Indiana Hunter Owes His Life to a Woodman's Wife.

An unusually thrilling story of hair-breadth escape on the part of an Indiana hunter is reported from Grand Haven, Mich. Bears have become quite numerous in the forests in the vicinity of Sullivan, a small lumber town on the Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad southeast of Muskegon, so much so that hunters have been attracted there this fall from all sections of the country. A party of Indiana hunters went there last week, built camps and settled down for a month's hunt. Saturday last one of the party succeeded in starting a bear and two cubs from a jungle, and after an hour or so overtook them on the edge of a clearing in which a small woodman's shanty was located. He carried a double-barreled gun and with it shot the two cubs dead in their tracks. The old bear, instead of running off, as would naturally be expected, pitched upon him in a desperate spirit of revenge for the loss of her cubs. He attempted to defend himself with a small Indian hatchet, but she knocked it out of his hand, closed in upon him and in a moment more would have squeezed out his life had not a well-aimed bullet from a rifle in the hands of the woodman's wife, who happened to witness the fray, plowed through Bruin's brain. The rifle used by the woman was one that her husband kept loaded in the shanty. She had never shot a gun before in her life and was prostrated several hours from the shock to her nervous system, caused by the excitement. The woman was handsomely rewarded for her brave act.

He Wears Buchanan's Hat.

Perhaps the most unique hat in Philadelphia is now worn by a car driver, says the Philadelphia Press. In 1859 it was purchased in this city by James Buchanan, who was particular as to what he put upon his head. The hat is an antique, high black silk affair, with an artistically sloping brim. The great democratic no-coercionist discarded it after some months' use. The tile passed into the possession of his valet, who found it much too cavernous for personal utility, so the object reposed under a decade's accumulation of dust in a Spruce street attic until the valet's death. His son then became the owner of the heirloom, and having a head larger than the father the cylinder came occasionally into use. Unfortunately it was tossed off its possessor's cranium by reckless firemen, who inadvertently directed a stream of water full on it during a fire. Thus damaged, the hat was sold for a song to the car driver who now owns it, and he makes use of the article daily. Inside the tile is still the hat band, daintily embroidered with the initials J. B., and considering its vicissitudes the relic is in a very respectable condition.

A Bird of Evil Omen.

The pigeon is considered to be essentially a bird of death, says the Fancier's Journal. Thus if a white pigeon settles on a chimney some one of the occupants of the house will pass away ere long, but should the bird enter and perch upon the table it is considered a less portentous omen and to testify sickness. There is a widespread belief through England that no one can die happily on a bed in which there is even a single pigeon's feather. There is a similar superstition about partridge feathers and there is an old saying that he who is sprinkled with pigeon's blood will never die a natural death.

Humming Birds Small But Plucky.

Notwithstanding their diminutive size, pugnacity is one of the most conspicuous traits of humming birds. Even kingbirds and the boldest hawks are afraid of them, being compelled to retreat before the impetuous assaults of the tiny warrior, whose boldness is only equaled by the lightning-like rapidity of his movements, thus baffling any attempt at resistance on the part of the more powerful adversary. The lance-like thrust of the needle-like beak is usually directed at the eyes of the enemy. When two or more individuals of either sex happen near the same spot, spirited and often violent conflicts are almost certain to ensue.

CUP DAY IN VICTORIA.

The Great Event in the Calendar of the City of Melbourne.

No one who has not visited Australia can have any conception of the interest which attaches to such a race as the Melbourne cup, which, with its sweepstakes from the one hundred and forty-nine entries that were made in 1890, its trophy of £150 value, and its added money of £10,000, amounting altogether to $13,080, is the most important money contest in the world, says Sidney Dickinson in Scribner's Magazine. On the day of its occurance all business is suspended by mutual consent throughout Victoria, the banks and government offices are all closed, and by twelve o'clock the streets of Melbourne are as silent and deserted as if the city were stricken with a plague. For a week before the event, the railway trains from Sidney, to the number of seven or eight in a day, and all the inter-colonial and mail steamers from that city and Adelaide, are taxed to their utmost capacity, and the accommodations of Melbourne, as well as all the neighboring towns, are taken up by the immense concourse of visitors. The facilities for reaching Flemington are so good, however, and the course itself so spacious that even at the great race of the centennial year, when more than 120,000 persons were upon the grounds, one saw the event with perfect comfort, and was transported to and from the course without five minutes' waiting at either end of the line. The admirable temper and sobriety of the great assembly are largely responsible for such a result. During the four days' meeting of 1888 only five arrests were made on the grounds, and none of these was for serious offenses. The crowd at an Australian race meeting is often rough in appearance, but in orderliness and good-nature can hardly be excelled.

BIRD SONG.

By It the Feathered Race Depicts Love and Passion.

The gift of bird song is largely a masculine prerogative, an expression of tender sentiment by which the affection of the opposite sex may be attracted and retained. Indeed the birds furnish no exception to the sweeping assertion that "'tis love that gives the key to all earth's music." They sing from love and happiness, says one; from love and rivalry, another asserts; while joy and buoyancy of spirits are said by a third authority to be answerable for their music. That most of the species sing best in the spring is well known, the motive that is responsible for the general outpour of song being a result of its influences; they are happy to be at home again in the old haunts, to be surrounded by plenty and to feel the matchless sweetness of returning springtime.

One of the most delightful of our American essayists believes all birds to be incipient or would be songsters then—that even the hen has a homely, contented carol—and he credits the owl with a desire to fill the night with music. The light of love within the little bird's heart is brightest at that season and overflows and illumines his song; "the language of passion keeps time to the heart's rhythm" until the full beauty of the flower of love is reached in the thousands of beautiful homes about us.

Undoubtedly they sing at times for very joy, just as we go singing about our work because our hearts are light and happy and the song sings itself; we have only to listen to it.

THE PARSON'S TEETH.

They Didn't Arrive, So He Had to Be Excused.

There is a story of a clergyman who had taken temporary duty for a friend, and who had the ill-luck to injure his false teeth during the week. The plate was sent to the dentist's for repairs, a faithful assurance being given that it should be duly returned by Sunday's post; but the dentist or the post proved faithless.

With the assistance of the clerk, the clergyman managed to stumble through the prayers, but felt it would be useless to attempt to preach. He therefore instructed the clerk to "make some excuse for him and dismiss the congregation."

But his feelings may be better imagined than described when, in the seclusion of the vestry, he overheard the clerk, in impressive tones, thus deliver the "excuse:"

"Parson's very sorry, but it is his misfortune to be obligated to wear a set of artful teeth. They busted last Wednesday, and he ain't got them back from London to-day, as he was promised. I've helped him all I could through the service, but I can't do no more for him; 'tisn't any use for him going into the pulpit, for you wouldn't understand a word he said, so he thinks you all may as well go home."

The Way Cyclones Turn.

The question is often asked: Why do cyclones, "whirlwinds" and tornadoes all persist in the polar whirl of from right to left? Astronomical speculators have supposed that all the planets once existed as rings of thinly scattered matter around the sun, and that these rings were annular segregations from a vague, irregularly scattered mass that turned one way in spiral courses, thus determining the direction in which the rings revolved, and all the rest from this took the same course. "But," you say, "why did the nebula revolve at all?" It grew from chaos, and chaos, presumably, possessed an inherent motion from right to left. This being the case, from that time to this, sun, moon, stars, planets, cyclones and tornadoes have adhered to the original habit.

Matching of Teeth.

Dentists say that the greatest difficulty they meet with in their work is the matching of false teeth with the natural teeth of their customers. The tooth factories supply dentists with rings upon which are strung the mouth bars, each carrying a tooth at its extremity. There are twenty-five of these sample teeth, that run all the way from nearly white to a shade that is almost olive.

NEW AND NOVEL.

THE "lawn-tennis elbow" is the latest malady the doctors have found out.

LUMINOUS ink has been invented by a French chemist. It is used to print posters and handbills, which may be read in the dark.

"INK suitable for love letters," is advertised by a Parisian stationer. It is made of a solution of iodide of starch, and characters written with it entirely fade in four weeks.

THE new iron monuments being placed on the boundary line between Arizona and New Mexico are seven feet in height and weigh about 800 pounds. They are laid five miles apart.

A CURIOSITY in the cutlery line was lately made in a Meriden (Conn.) factory. It is a perfect pocket-knife with thirty blades, shears, files, pincers, awls, etc. It weighs one-eighth of an ounce.

AMONG recent novelties, that of a newspaper printed on the web of the sacred white spider is chronicled. It is a sheet about 11 inches by 14 inches, contains two columns of matter, including an English story, and is excellently printed.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE DOING.

TOM HUGHES, of "Tom Brown" fame, is now in the seventy-fifth year of his age and is as chipper and full of enjoyment as he ever was.

YOUNG James Garfield is said to much resemble his father, the dead president, and in manners, voice and methods reminds his friends of the paternal likeness.

MR. FOSTER, secretary of state, upon retiring from his present office next March, will go to Paris as American agent to take charge of the government's case before the Behring sea arbitrators.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Julia Andrews, of Youngstown, O., to Mr. Leslie C. Bruce, business manager of the Turf, Field and Farm, of New York. Miss Andrews is a sister of Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr.

MISS PAULINE WHITNEY, the daughter of William C. Whitney, will be one of the belles of the coming New York season. Miss Whitney has spent several years in Europe away from her parents and under the care of a governess, the same who trained Miss Leiter of Chicago. She is about eighteen years old.

JUDGES AND COURTS.

A FOURTEEN-year-old wife has recently been granted a divorce from a fifty-year-old husband at Victoria, B. C.

THE courts have decided that a meteoric stone falling from the heavens belongs to the owner of the land on which it falls.

IN case of a dispute between the parents, the father has the right to name the baby. So decides a Rhode Island court.

THE English cabinet has decided that for the future the attorney general and solicitor general shall relinquish their private practice.

IN a murder trial the other day in Brienz, Switzerland, one of the names drawn from the jury box was that of Ulrich Amacher. It was the name of the murdered man.

THE English court of queen's bench has decided that grocers may weigh paper with tea, coffee, sugar and such commodities without being guilty of fraud upon the purchaser.

FUNNY FANCIES.

WIFE—"Charley is perfectly devoted to art. He even talks of it in his sleep." Friend—"What does he say?" Wife—"Last night he mentioned in an excited way about drawing a flush."

LADY—"Bridget, why did you tell the two ladies who just called that I was engaged?" Delia—"Shure, mum, and didn't I read the bit of a letter yez left on your desk yesterday that told it all?"

"WHAT in the world made you send Johnnie where you knew he would catch the measles?" Wife—"Mercy, dear, didn't I tell you that Dr. Croaker is treating patients for half price this week? That is why."—Inter Ocean.

"You have no idea, Kate, how much trouble I had to get this new hat. I actually had to cry for a whole hour before my husband would give me the money for it." "What, cry a whole hour and only get a hat? Why, if I cried that long my husband would gladly give me a new dress."—Fliegende Blaetter.

MOMENTS WITH THE SPORTS.

THE total receipts of the gambling tables of Monte Carlo last year were over 23,000,000 francs.

TWO THOUSAND chamois have been killed by Prince Auguste, of Coburg, and he ranks as the champion chamois killer of the world. Next to him comes the emperor of Austria, who has killed 1,000.

A VISITOR to Marshal MacMahon says that the marshal is still a great sportsman. He starts out with his gun at six in the morning and walks twelve or fifteen miles a day. His hand is firm and his aim is sure.

THREE hundred thousand dollars has been given to charity by the duke of Portland since his marriage, in fulfillment of his promise to his wife to devote to that purpose all the money he should win on the race-track.

NEWSPAPER NOTES.

MOST papers in Germany are owned and edited by Hebrews.

THE esoteric London society known as "The Souls," is to publish a paper, beginning in January, with Miss Margaret Tennant as editor.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN, Mr. Gladstone's secretary for Scotland, puts it about right. He says we may read books, but we must read newspapers.

M. MARINONI, who commenced life as a factory lad, is now chief owner of Le Petit Journal, circulating nearly a million and a quarter copies daily, and proprietor of several valuable patents, including the famous rotary printing machine that bears his name.

CHRONICLE-UNION,

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